

## Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Annual percent change			
						2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	288.5	318.3	283.4	312.3f	340.4f	10.3	-11.0	10.2	18.6
Crops	150.1	176.8	163.7	170.9f	206.5f	17.8	-7.4	4.4	20.8
Livestock	138.5	141.5	119.8	141.5f	163.8f	2.2	-15.3	18.1	15.8
Direct government payments (\$ bil.)	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.2f	10.2f	2.5	0.8	-0.8	-16.4
Gross cash income (\$ bil.)	318.0	352.0	317.6	345.6f	399.1f	10.7	-9.8	8.8	15.5
Net cash income (\$ bil.)	77.7	90.4	69.1	91.3f	114.8f	16.3	-23.6	32.1	25.7
Net value added (\$ bil.)	117.2	136.6	112.1	129.0f	157.0f	16.6	-17.9	15.1	21.7
Farm equity (\$ bil.)	1,841.2	1,780.6	1,811.8	1,880.8f	2,082.1f	-3.3	1.7	3.8	10.7
Farm debt-asset ratio	10.4	12.0	11.9	11.3f	10.4f	15.4	-0.8	-5.0	-8.0
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	88,796	79,796	77,169	83,021f	86,352f	-10.1	-3.3	7.6	4.0
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	131.3	116.6	113.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points) <sup>1</sup>	3.5	2.2	2.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	312	316	310	315p	na	1.3	-1.9	1.6	na
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) <sup>1,2</sup>	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.7	6.2p	15.6	-6.0	16.1	8.7

## Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.)	14,062	14,369	14,119	14,698f	na	2.2	-1.7	4.1	na
Share of agriculture & related industries in GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6f	na	na	na	na	na
Share of agriculture in GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9f	na	na	na	na	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	70.1	79.3	73.4	79.0	94.5f	13.1	-7.4	7.6	19.6
Total agricultural exports (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	82.2	114.9	96.3	108.7	137.0f	39.8	-16.2	12.9	26.0
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.8	21.7	19.8f	21.0f	na	na	na	na	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	202.9	214.1	218.0	219.7	227.8f	5.5	1.8	0.8	3.7
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.6	9.5	9.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	52.8	53.4	53.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	248.1	267.0	269.3	269.3	na	7.6	3.6	-2.6	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	54.3	60.9	79.2	95.4	na	12.2	30.0	20.5	na

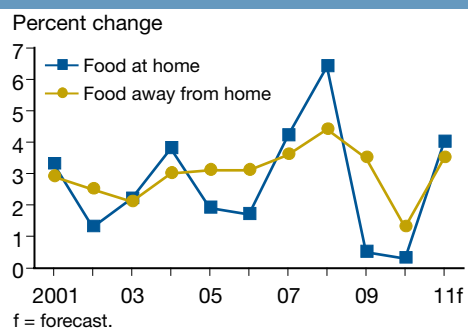
f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. na = Not available. All dollar amounts are in current dollars.

<sup>1</sup>The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics.

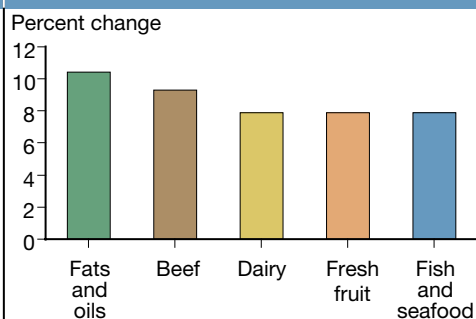
<sup>2</sup>Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

Sources and computation methodology are available at: [www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm)

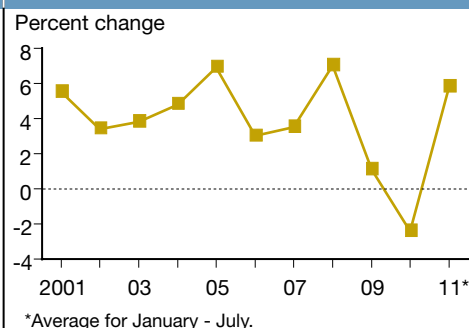
**Food price inflation up in 2011 but not to 2008 levels**



**Fats and oils and beef led food price increases in July 2010-July 2011**



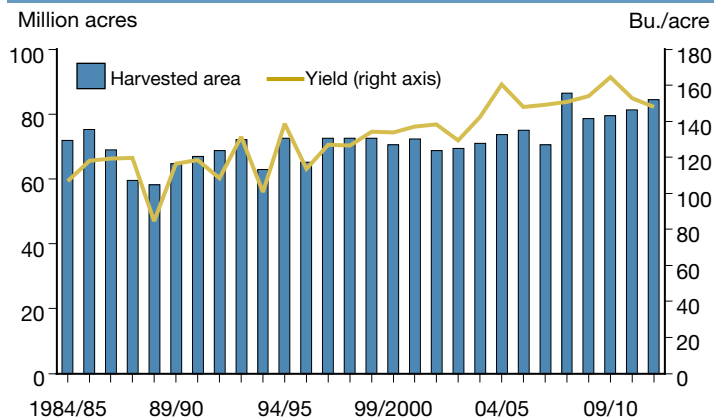
**Supermarket margins—revenues minus wholesale costs—bounced back in 2011**



For more information, see [www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/)

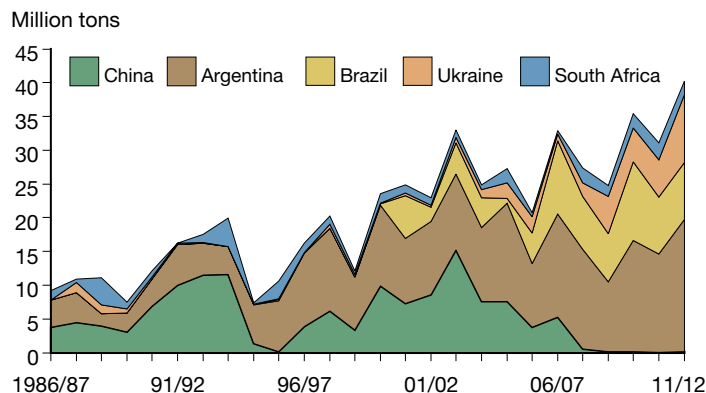
## Markets and Trade

### U.S. corn yield dips in 2011/12...



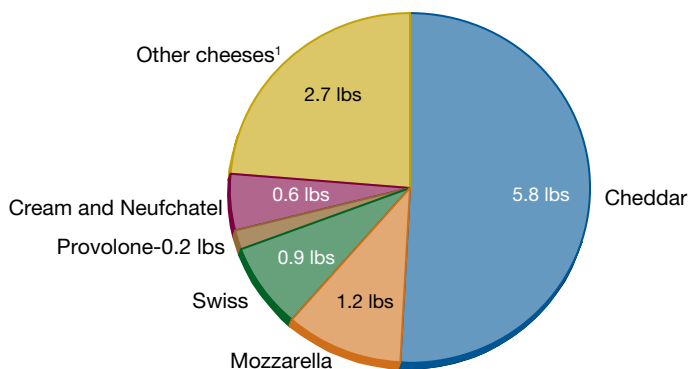
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Grain: World Markets and Trade* (Grain Circular).

### ...while U.S. competitors increase their share of world corn exports



## Diet and Health

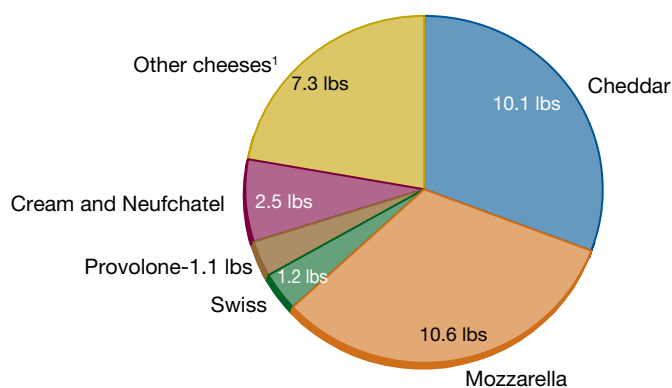
### In 1970, cheddar accounted for half of the 11.4 pounds of cheese per person consumed by Americans



<sup>1</sup>Other cheeses include Colby, Monterey Jack, Romano, Parmesan, blue, Gruyere, Emmentaler, Gorgonzola, and miscellaneous cheeses.

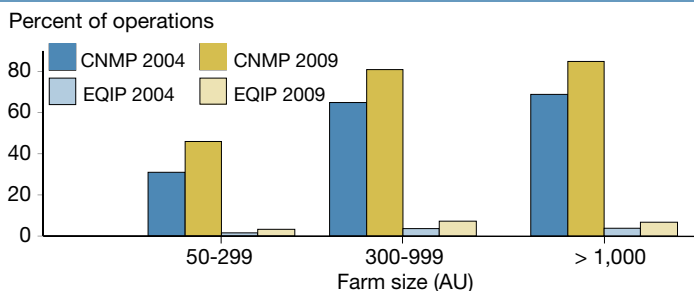
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Availability data.

### In 2009, mozzarella ranked first, with a 32-percent share of the 32.8 pounds of cheese consumed per person



## Resources and Environment

### More hog operations adopted nutrient management plans and received EQIP payments in 2009

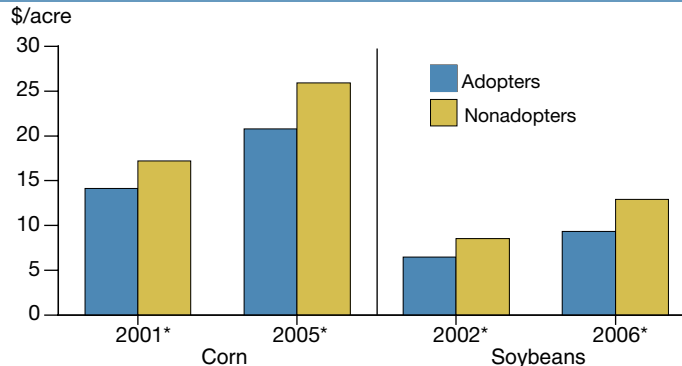


CNMP = Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan; EQIP = Environmental Quality Incentives Program. Note: Animal units (AU) are defined as 1,000 pounds of live animal weight, and the inventory of AUs is based on an estimate of the average number of hogs and pigs on the operation in each year.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA's 2004 and 2009 Agricultural Resource Management Surveys.

## Farms, Firms, and Households

### Fuel expenses were lower for yield monitor adopters than for nonadopters



\* = statistically significant difference of means at 10-percent level.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA's Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

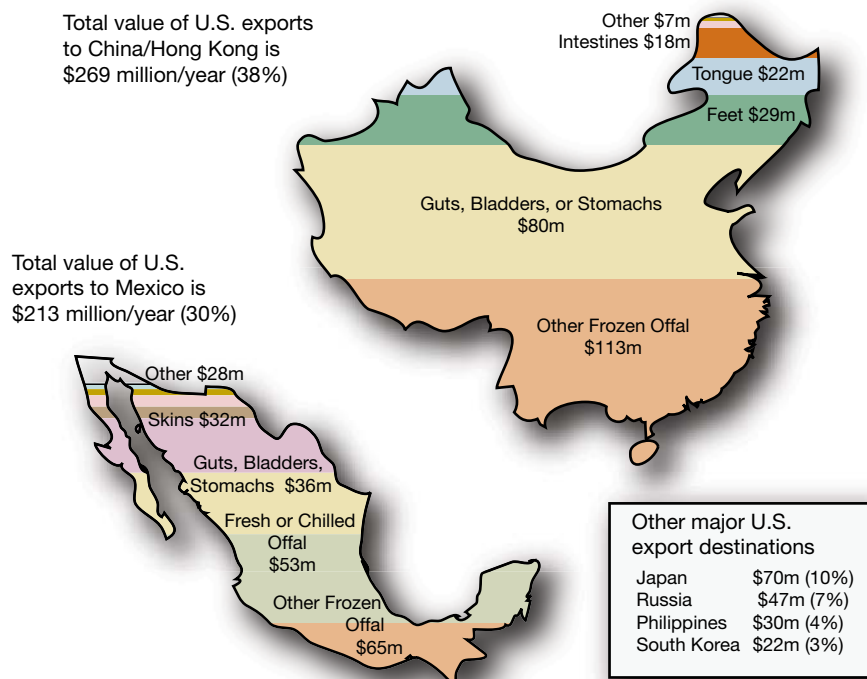
## On the Map

### Demand for U.S. Edible Pork Byproduct Exports Is High

U.S. pork byproduct exports totaled \$700 million in 2010, almost 15 percent of the total value of U.S. pork exports. Fresh or chilled offal is the leading edible byproduct export (13 percent). Other exports include hog feet (11 percent), rinds (8 percent), guts, bladders, and stomachs (8 percent), frozen intestines (7 percent) and all other frozen pork offal (45 percent). China and Mexico accounted for 68 percent of U.S. edible pork byproduct exports in 2010. In foreign markets, demand for U.S. edible offal is high because of its superior quality and low prices relative to domestic products.

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### U.S. edible pork byproduct export markets, 2010



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agricultural Trade System.

## In the Long Run

### Prevalence of Food Insecurity Remained Essentially Unchanged in U.S. Households

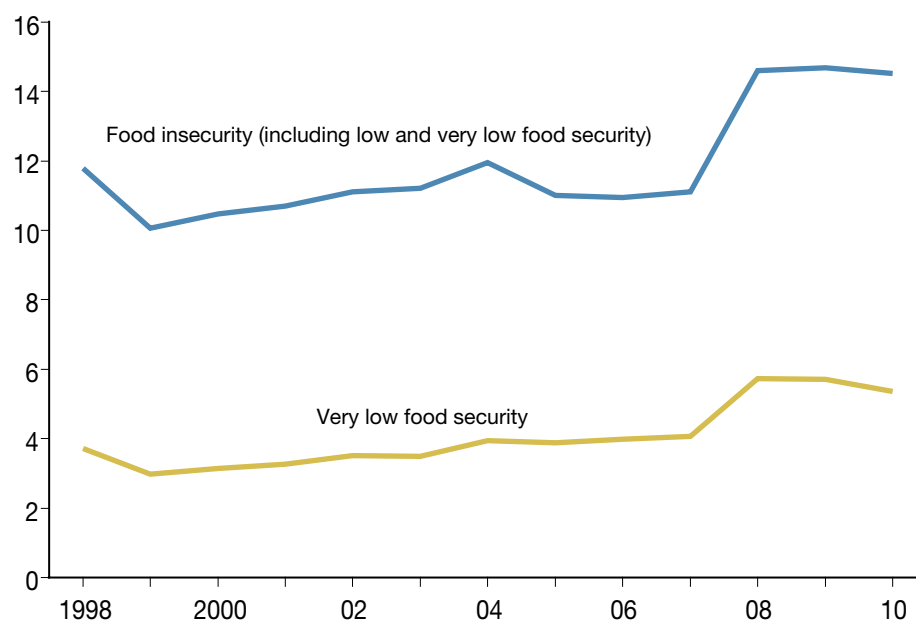
After a sharp increase from 2007 to 2008, the prevalence of food insecurity remained essentially unchanged in 2009 and 2010 at 14.5 percent. Food-insecure households had difficulty at times during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources. The prevalence of very low food security, the more severe range of food insecurity characterized by reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns, declined from 5.7 percent in 2009 to 5.4 percent in 2010. In the 2001 recession, food insecurity rose and continued to increase through 2004, even though economic growth resumed in 2002.

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### Prevalence rates of food insecurity and very low food security

Percent of U.S. households



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement data.